

surface-layer of the bodily skin,
 causing an intolerable buttl-
 ing sensation therein which is known as
 " wine's-burning."
 Blood, which -courses through the whole
 organism, being
 coajested in the head, produces a
 kind of burning sensation
 in the body, attended with thirst and a
 copper-coloured complexion* The eyes assume a blood-sHot
 aspect, an iron-
 like smell» emitted from the mouth and
 the patient feels
 as if being surrounded with a circle of
 blazing fire* All
 other symptoms of bilious fever become
 patent in this type
 of flrning in which the same course of
 medical treatment
 should be followed as fcid doVn in
 connection with bilious
 fever. Unappeased thirsts, by bringing
 about a diminution of
 the watery parts of the bodily
 constituents through the
 agency of the augmented Pittara, produce
 a kind of burning
 sensation both in the surface of the body
 and its inside in
 which the lips, throat, and palate seem
 as if parched up and
 the patient shakes and protrudes his
 tongae. Accumulation
 oi blood in any of the chamber^ or
 cavities of the body
 (such as the the thorax) in' consequence
 of a deep-seated
 sword-cut, or arrow-wot d gives rise to
 a kind of intoler-
 able burning sensation: in the body in
 which all the symptotas
 of the type dua to the congestion of
 blood are found ia
 supervene. A loss of any of the
 fundamehtal principles
 of the body is' followed by a burning
 sensation in the body

which brings on epileptic fits, thirst, aphonia, and stupour, which, if not speedily remedied, may terminate in death, A blow on any of the vulnerable Marmas of the body, such as the heart, bladder, head, etc., may bring on an intolerable burning sensation of the body which defies all medicinal remedies. A wise physician should not take in hand the medical treatment of a patient, who complains of a burning sensation in the body when it is felt cold to the touch.